



REPUBLICANS HEED ROOT ON CONVENTION PLAN

Decide to Hold Unofficial
Gathering at Saratoga
August 18.

POWER TO PICK
ALL CANDIDATES

Call, However, Specifically
Provides for Constitu-
tional Delegates Only.

700 AT CONFERENCE

Party on Way Back to Power,
Says Senator in Talk on
Political Prospects.

There is to be an unofficial Republican state convention. It will be held in Saratoga Tuesday, August 18. Although such a convention will be a law unto itself, the state committee, in issuing the call yesterday after a statewide conference at the Waldorf, said it was not the purpose of such a convention to recommend candidates for administrative state offices, for United States Senator or for the vacant place on the Court of Appeals.

At the conference an attempt by Herbert Parsons and Frederick C. Tanner to have the state committee specifically limit the action of the convention was lost by a vote of 162 to 131. There were more than 700 Republicans from all parts of the state present when the conference began, but many of them had left the room on account of the heat before the vote was taken.

Root Pleased at Prospects.

The temper of the gathering was indicated by the enthusiasm with which it received the optimistic speech of Senator Root, who spoke in glowing terms of the prospects of the party.

Job E. Hedges, who frankly acknowledges that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke in favor of a convention to recommend candidates for all the offices, a proposition made by him some weeks ago. When he referred to Colonel Roosevelt, although not by name, there was some applause, some hisses, and one man became so excited as to shout. "They say we should not have a convention because somebody might say something about us," said Hedges. "When they say something about us we are dead. What is this spirit of the direct primary law that we are dodging? Is it a who or a which? If it is a who, he just came back from South America."

"The colonel has discovered two things—one a river, the other a fear—less Republican party."

Party Again Militant.

The shouts and applause that followed showed plainly the temper of the meeting, which loudly approved every statement that the party was again militant.

Francis Hendricks was made chairman of a committee of seven to select a temporary chairman for the convention. Other members of the committee are George W. Aldridge, S. S. Koenig, James A. Loyster, Jacob L. Livingston, William L. Ward and Philip Elting.

Mr. Hedges, who had made the request for a convention to consider candidates for all offices, presented his case in a speech that took almost an hour. Arguing that the framers of the direct primary law evidently had in mind some sort of an unofficial convention, he said that the law was not a principle, but a method of procedure. "The practice is neither direct nor primary," he said. "Outside of that the name fits. I am for mental independence, but not for mental idleness."

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AMERICAN SHIP MISSING

Wireless Stations Unable to Get
Trace of the Luckenbach.

Charleston, S. C., May 28.—Wireless stations along the Atlantic have received no news of the American steamship F. J. Luckenbach, missing with a crew of twenty-nine men. Ships on the Atlantic, communicated with after it was reported from New York to-day that wreckage off the South Carolina coast to-day might be from the vessel, had seen nothing of the missing steamer.

As no storms have been reported off the South Carolina coast, shipping men to-night were inclined to believe that if anything had happened to the vessel it was due to a breakdown in the machinery.

SEEING BY ELECTRICITY

Doctor Shows Tele-visualizing
Apparatus in London.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, May 29.—At a meeting of the Institute of Automobile Engineers, yesterday, Dr. A. M. Low gave a demonstration for the first time in public with an apparatus he has invented for seeing by electricity. He claims that it is possible for persons using a telephone to see each other at the same time. He said:

"In time, say fifty years hence, people sitting in a room in London will be able to witness a scene taking place on the deck of a steamer in mid-Atlantic."

BRIDGE TUNED UP AFTER REST CURE

Span "Etherized" Before 13-Inch
Pins Are Substituted for
10-Inch.

City officials, engineers and a curious crowd, many of them cut off from their homes by the sudden cessation of traffic, stood on Williamsburg Bridge early to-day and watched the driving of the last four pins in the reconstruction of the span equipment.

The four ten-inch pieces of metal which held the giant cables connecting the bridge to the land were withdrawn by the machine specially constructed for the purpose, and thirteen-inch pins substituted. The work began at fifteen minutes after midnight, in the presence of various city officials, and at the same moment traffic was stopped. The engineers thus anesthetized the bridge for the operation.

For many days the final arrangements for the ceremony had been gone over by the engineers, and when the corps appeared on the bridge last night they were letter perfect in their work. The early morning crowds were not barred from the roadways because of any danger. It was simply that the work demanded the least possible vibration as the pieces of metal which held the great cables were bored out, and the bigger ones were driven home.

Mayer Mitchell was expected to be present last night, but was represented by Theodore Rousseau, his secretary. Others present were Deputy Bridge Commissioner L. B. Dunham; Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the Public Service Commission; Samuel L. Martin, secretary to President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen; and Sheriff L. M. Swasey, of Brooklyn.

The engineers, at midnight, estimated that at 4 o'clock this morning the driving of the big pins, which will render the bridge capable of withstanding the extra strain of traffic required by the new subway enterprises, would have been completed, and the rehabilitation of the Williamsburg Bridge practically completed.

MADERO KIN FATALLY HURT

Wagon Crushes Little Nephew
of Former Mexican Ruler.

East Orange, N. J., May 28.—Roberto, three-year-old son of Alfonso Madero, of 37 Beach st., and nephew of Francisco Madero, former President of Mexico, was fatally injured to-day when run over by an ice wagon.

The child was out with two Mexican servants. When he ran away from his nurse, he looked around to see if the nurse was following and walked in front of the rear wheel of the wagon. It passed over the upper section of the hip.

DEFIANCE CARRIES AWAY BOWSPRIT

Accident to Keep Cup Defence
Candidate Out of the Races
for a Week.

While sailing on Long Island Sound yesterday the Cup defence yacht Defiance carried away her bowsprit. The bolt in the dolphin striker sheared off, putting the strain on the spar and breaking it, but not completely off.

The yacht had been having maneuvers in a fairly strong northwesterly breeze. When the accident took place the Defiance was off Great Captain's Island, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. She was immediately headed for City Island, where she arrived about 6 o'clock.

This is the first accident that has happened to any of the Cup defence candidates, and in this case it is rather unfortunate because while the Defiance has spare masts, gaffs and booms she has not a spare bowsprit. It is understood that one will be made for her at once by Robert Jacob, at City Island.

George M. Pynchon, the managing owner of the yacht, who, with E. Walter Clark, of the syndicate, was on board yesterday, said last night: "While the accident is not a serious one, it will prevent us from racing on Tuesday and, in fact, I have decided not to race at all next week, and take advantage of the time by reducing the rating of the yacht as much as possible."

MORSE LINE DEAL DAZZLED MELLER

He Tells How Ship Prop-
erties Were Juggled
Into N. H. System.

LAYS MYSTERIOUS
TRADES TO ROBBINS

Yale and Harvard Boats Centre
of Fight—Competition Lost
in Struggle.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
New Haven, Conn., May 28.—How the steamship properties of Charles W. Morse, struggling through the receiverships brought on by the 1907 panic, found their way by devious courses into the asset lists of the New Haven system's subsidiary companies while the convicted financier was in Atlanta penitentiary, and how a monopoly of New England water traffic was acquired without any actual purchase of a competitor, were reluctantly revealed here to-day by Charles S. Mellen, the deposed president of the railroad empire he built up.

Mellen, bearing no signs of the ordeal before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington; at times suave and treating the situation with dignity; at other times discussing the ways of Providence and the inscrutability of the railroad's general counsel, E. D. Robbins; sometimes dryly humorous and again sharply criticising the dilatory conduct of lawyers in general, drew a weird picture of the methods by which the New Haven's corporate mazes were constructed.

Mellen Amazed by Details.

While admitting at one time that the properties which Jennie R. Morse, Charles W. Morse's sister, claims were unlawfully obtained, finally came under the control of the New Haven, in the same breath he described himself as "paralyzed at the marching and countermarching of the countless details of subsidiaries," and said he had "a kind of curiosity in trying to find out the answer to the puzzle."

But every time he would try to follow a line to its conclusion he ran into a "cul-de-sac," and even his own subordinates were unable, apparently, to enlighten him where the New Haven millions went or just how they were used.

Despite his protests at the publicity he has been getting Mellen seemed to enjoy his position in the centre of attention. Around him were arrayed counsel for various interests. Martin W. Littleton and Conover English represented Miss Morse in her suit against the Metropolitan Steamship Company, of New Jersey, for a receivership and an accounting. E. D. Robbins was there for the New Haven, Frederick J. Paulk and Douglas Nicholson for the steamship company, and Waldron M. Ward, of New Jersey, appeared to protect the rights of the Pacific Navigation Company, which leased the Yale and the Harvard, the two flyers of the steamship line Morse placed in operation to compete against the New Haven, and which are now on the Pacific Coast.

It is around the two "college boats" that the plot of the acquisition of the Morse properties revolves.

Mellen, as a matter of form, was accompanied by J. W. H. Crim, his personal counsel. But the former president disclaimed the need of personal counsel, and jokingly referred to him as his "criminal counsel."

Another Factor in Case.

And in addition to the interests mentioned there appeared one Warren D. Chase, of Hartford, who announced that he was in reality owner of all but \$60,000 of the stock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey. But that didn't clear up the mystery, for he added that he got his interest through the Chilmark Company, organized by Douglas Nicholson.

Mr. Mellen was first taken through a course of general denial by Mr. Paulk. The New Haven company, he insisted, never was interested to the extent of a dollar in the Metropolitan company of New Jersey; that none of the subsidiaries directly or indirectly were so interested; that the various paper corporations, the New England Securities Company, the Chilmark Company, the Eastern Securities Company, he had never heard of until he had read of them in connection with the present case.

The railroad man then told of the first negotiations begun by Charles W. Morse, just before he went to the Tombs, to try to sell the Yale and Harvard to the New Haven. After that he met one Captain Goodall, of San Francisco, and Thomas B. McGovern, of the Pacific Northwest, who were anxious to get the Yale and Harvard but could not afford to handle the valuable wharf rights in Boston and the fleet of freight steamers of the Metropolitan Line, and wished the New Haven to take these properties.

Mellen placed this proposal before Mr. Robbins and Lewis Cass Ledyard, who is a director of the road. Both disapproved it, feeling that legal complications might ensue, and so, Mr. Mellen said, he "dropped" the matter from his mind.

It was when Mr. Mellen was cross-examined by Mr. Littleton later that he confessed ignorance of how the wharf rights and the freight ships of the Morse line came under the control of the New Haven, while the Yale and

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MEDIATORS' PLAN OUSTS HUERTA; FIVE MEN TO RULE UNTIL MEXICANS ELECT CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT

The Mediators' Plan for
Settling Mexican Problem

- I—Retirement of Huerta.
- II—Creation of provisional government at Mexico City, to carry out land reforms and questions for which Constitutionalists stand.
- III—The holding of a constitutional election in which all citizens of Mexico will participate.

The Methods for Carrying
Out the Mediators' Plan

- I—General Huerta will designate as Secretary of State a man chosen by the Peace Conference and then Huerta will resign.
- II—The Secretary of State, acting as President, will designate four Cabinet officers, to be chosen by the Peace Conference.
- III—These five will constitute the provisional government to settle all questions by majority vote.
- IV—The installation of the provisional government will be followed immediately by the withdrawal of the American forces at Vera Cruz.

3 DROWN AS SCOW RAMS MOTOR BOAT

Munro, Wife and Sister-
in-Law Die in the
East River.

Two women and a man drowned in the East River off Dock st., Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon, when a scow in tow overturned a motor boat on its first trip. One man was saved.

Eugene Schlickon, of 240 Monahan st., Ridgewood, bought the boat yesterday morning from William R. Munro, a heating contractor of East Elmhurst. When he started for his cottage at Rockaway Beach he took along Munro, his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter Munro, of Boston. The latter's husband remained behind with his fifteen-year-old nephew, Robert.

When the boat was between Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges the engine stalled and the craft floated at the mercy of harbor traffic. Just behind was the tug Helen Moran. The pilot shouted a warning and the occupants replied that they were helpless.

The Moran changed her course in time to clear the motor boat. The first of the scows in tow missed the craft, but the second struck it.

The Moran's whistle brought help. Mrs. Walter Munro sank and her body was not found. William Munro was taken in a launch to the hospital ship Solace, at the Navy Yard, where he died. His wife died before she was brought to the Dock st. pier.

Schlickon was unharmed.

INGERSOLL HEIRESS REWEDS CHAUFFEUR

Mrs. La Liberte Bride Again, This
Time at Religious Ceremony
in Paulist Church.

Mrs. Arthur La Liberte, niece of Mrs. Robert H. Ingersoll and heiress to the watch manufacturer's millions, defied the wishes of her rich relatives again yesterday forenoon by a religious marriage at the Paulist Fathers' church in West 50th st., before she and her chauffeur husband left for his parents' home in St. Johnsbury, Vt. This was learned at the Ingersoll home in Oyster Bay last night.

Mrs. Ingersoll said she was now in different to her niece's fate. She said that it was now established that Mrs. La Liberte and the Ingersoll chauffeur left Long Island on the 4:37 o'clock train for New York, spent the night in the city and started for Vermont immediately after the religious ceremony. The bridegroom and his parents are Catholics.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey La Liberte received a wire here to-night that their son Arthur and his bride would arrive here at 3:15 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BLANQUET SEEKS BIPLANE

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Mexico City, May 28.—In an interview given to the press, War Minister Blanquet said that no answer had been received from Colonel Alberto Brannif to the request that he loan a Farman biplane owned by him for military operations, and that he was to be asked again whether he agreed to do so or not.

MILITANTS STONE BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Two Windows of King
George's London Resi-
dence Smashed.

London, May 29.—Buckingham Palace is to be no longer exempt from the window smashing raids of the suffragettes. It leaked out last evening that between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night two militants succeeded in evading the sentries outside the palace. Entering the quadrangle, they began throwing stones at the windows, and had smashed two of them when the sentries seized them and took them to the police station within the precincts of the palace, where they gave their names to the police. The Master of the Royal Household refused to prosecute them, and they were released after a few hours' detention.

At a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union last night, when Mrs. Mansell told of what the two women had succeeded in doing, the audience burst into cheers lasting several minutes. The suggestion that the Queen must be horrified at the treatment meted out to imprisoned suffragettes was received with loud cries of dissent.

Mrs. Mansell strongly protested against the action of the Archbishop of Canterbury in "refusing sanctuary" to Miss Annie Kenney, adding that the Archbishop would be allowed no peace until women obtained the vote.

Miss Kenney, who a few days ago went to Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the intention of staying there, but who was arrested, returned there again last evening. She stretched herself at full length on the pavement outside with two suffragette nurses in attendance, many people watching the performance. She was credited with having made the statement: "I shall not move, but will die here unless they take me in and let me talk to the Archbishop of Canterbury."

She was denied admission to the palace, and after she had lain on the sidewalk for nearly an hour was removed in a police ambulance to a nearby police station, and from there to Holloway jail, where she was placed in the infirmary.

INDORSE GLENN WARNER

Eastern Football Officials Un-
animously Sustain Coach.

Football officials representing nearly all the large Eastern colleges met here to-night and unanimously adopted a resolution sustaining Glenn Warner in his conduct of athletics at Carlisle Indian School. The resolution, according to an announcement made after the meeting by Dr. James A. Babbitt, of Philadelphia, was directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

The commissioner was informed in the resolution that it was the attitude of Eastern college football officials that Glenn Warner has succeeded in eradicating athletic evils at Carlisle since he assumed charge in 1907. Athletics under Warner's direction have been placed on a clean basis, the resolution declared, and the Carlisle football team in particular has attained national prominence.

Commission to Consist of Dictator's Successor
and Four Cabinet Officers, All Designated by Conference.

REFORMS WANTED BY REBELS PLEDGED

Withdrawal of American Forces from Vera Cruz to Fol-
low Installation of Provisional President—Niagara
Falls Now Waits on Washington and Mexico City.

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL.

Niagara Falls, Ontario, May 28.—With the complete plan for the settlement of the Mexican difficulties, including the personnel of the provisional government, before the governments at Washington and Mexico City, the mediation at Niagara Falls rests in statu quo; nor is it believed that advances of the approval of both governments can be received here before to-morrow at the earliest. In the mean time no work of importance can be accomplished here.

The plan submitted follows precisely the lines indicated in these dispatches, including the promised retirement of Huerta, the creation of a provisional government at Mexico City, the pledging of the new government to take all practicable steps to settle the land question and to carry into effect those reforms for which, ostensibly, at least, the Constitutionalists have stood, and when law and order shall have been so far restored as to make the step feasible, the holding of a constitutional election at which all citizens of Mexico shall be free to enter the race.

The method whereby this provisional government is to be brought into existence is as follows:

Huerta will designate as permanent Secretary of State the man chosen by the peace conference. Huerta will then resign, leaving the man so chosen acting President. He, in turn, will appoint as members of his Cabinet

net four others, also designated by the conference, and the five will constitute the provisional government, determining all questions of importance by a majority vote. The installation of the provisional President and the swearing in of the four Cabinet members, who, with him, will constitute a junta, or commission, will be followed immediately by the withdrawal of the American forces from Vera Cruz.

Further details of the plan of the conference cannot now be given with propriety. In fact, the mediators have made a personal appeal to the correspondent of The Tribune not to reveal any further details, especially the personnel of the provisional government, because such publicity would inevitably hamper the efforts of the mediators and possibly necessitate a change of men or plans.

All Men of High Standing.

Each time a detail, or an alleged detail, has been made public it has brought protests from the Mexicans opposed to the Constitutionalists, or from the Constitutionalists, the latter exerting their influence on the conference through the American Secretary of State. I may say, however, that the men chosen to constitute the provisional government are all of high standing and unblemished integrity, in whose good faith and earnest desire to save Mexico both from war and from further economic troubles may be reposed explicit faith.

The mediators held a short conference with the Mexican delegates to-day for the express purpose of impressing upon the latter the importance of secrecy, that the work accomplished might not be upset by capricious critics. It had been intended to call a meeting of the mediators and American delegates for this afternoon, but it was decided that this was unnecessary and, accordingly, the Ambassador of Brazil journeyed over to the hotel on the American side, where Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann reside, and there sought, in behalf of himself and his colleagues, to impress upon them the importance, not of refraining themselves from disclosing details of the plan of agreement, but of warning the administration at Washington of the danger that would attend such disclosures, or permitting the Constitutionalist junta to make them public.

Only two factors can now prevent peace. One is the influence exerted by the Constitutionalists on the administration in Washington. The other is the possibility—considered as remote but recognized to exist—that Huerta may prove capricious and unwilling to carry out that provision for his own retirement which he has authorized his delegates to approve.

It is learned from Washington that the Constitutionalists have two lines of influence which they can bring to bear on the Secretary of State. One is through ex-Governor Lind, who is a most ardent champion of General Villa. The other is through Charles A. Douglas, the attorney of the Constitutionalist junta and a close friend of Secretary Bryan, who has been employed by the Carranzistas because of his intimacy with the Secretary of State.

Huerta's Position Stronger.

Fortunately for the success of the mediation, conditions in Mexico have been far more nearly equalized during the progress of this conference than is generally realized. Despite the fact that the United States has made no effort to blockade the port of Tampico and that the Constitutionalists have been free to import arms and ammunition at that point, none have reached them. The Huerta government, on the other hand, has received a large lot of these munitions of war at Puerto Mexico. These facts have produced a condition much more favorable to Constitutionalism than heretofore has existed.

There is, however, a possibility that because of these conditions Huerta may have become more confident in his own powers of endurance and, therefore, less amenable to reason than when he conferred plenary powers upon the Mexican delegates to Niagara Falls. It is for this reason that word of the approval of the peace plan from Mexico City is so anxiously awaited.

The Canadian press is filled to-day with criticism of the authorities of Toronto because of inadequate provision made by them for the reception and entertainment of the mediators and delegates who went there yesterday to be received in special audience by the Governor General and to attend the garden party which followed. The fact is that Canada has been